ELECTIONS From the MIDSUMMER BOOK SHELF!



BOOK REVIEWS

Americans," etc. New York: | i

WIN DAVIES SCHOONMAKER nere opens wide doors of outoon the world storm now is fighting for life, Russia, standing in the makes Russia and the quality of the Slav the most important of all question bearing upon the present war. So it is at this point that the author stops to question the Slavic people as to whether it is a friend or a foe of democracy. The two chapers on Russia that stand here as answer to this query light up the character of the Slav, of the whole people, with an insight and a fairness that one has not hitherto met. So much for the probable future home of such militarism as may be left out of the present conflict. In a discussion of land in its relation to war this writer makes it clear that landlordism as well as Caesarism must be called to an accounting in the settlement of the near future. Then, facing forward. Mr. Schoonmaker points to the United States as the perfect model for a similar United States of Europe. In this consideration he tries out the most conspicuous of our various modern prepossessions and movements—socialism, culture, efficiency, the church, the woman question—pointing out where these have failed, in the largest sense of failure, and where they have proved inadequate. makes Russia and the quality of the where they have proved inadequate. for the new war loan of over \$300,000, And here he shows that the future must bear in mind that it has valuable lesters of the court families and th

THE LAST TRUMP: Being a First THE LAST TRUMP: Being a First Selection from the Literary Remains of George Boon. Appropriate to the Times. Prepared for publication by Reginald Bliss, with an ambiguous Introduction by H. G. Wells. New

under the restraints of his war, the last thought of the dying soltake off his clothes, so to speak, and to throw himself around in the roomy nakedness of what he really thinks about a whole lot of things. And often he sets himself to planning some free-and-easy excursion of this sort. There is but one thing that a celebrated and conspicuous writer in such straits can do, and that is simply to play that he is somebody else. In other words, all that he is able to do is to hide his distinguished person behind the obscurity of some make-believe nobody. And this is what Mr. Wells appears to have done here, except that he has set up two shields before him instead of one. And withal, it is no more than a mere ostrich performance. First there is Boon, he who does as much as he is Boon, he who does as much as he is Boon, he who does as much as he is Boon, he who does as much as he is gone, and that its someth of his women is how that home can be of his women is how that home can be of his women is how that home can be of his women is how that home can be of his women is how that home can be of his women is how that home can be of his women is how that home can be of his women is how that home can be of his women is how that home can be of his women is how that home can be of his women is how that home can be of the cannon that are both maintained with its soldier no more.

It has always been the especial care of the cannon that are of the effects of the cannon that are both off worry, lies the intimate knowledge of the cannon that are of the effects of the cannon that are both in soldier no more.

It has always been the especial care of two build the of the Frenchwoman to build the of the Frenchwoman is how that home and underneath this effort is the hitting for the effects of the cannon that are botoming, fifty miles and more to build the of the effects of the cannon that are botoming, fifty miles and more to build the of the Frenchwoman to build the of the Frenchwoman is howe, and underneath this effort is the hitting for the effects of the cannon that are botoming, fifty miles and mere ostrich performance. First there is Boon, he who does as much as he is able to name this long-titled tale. en there is Bliss, whose business as are required for this go-as-you-please adventure. Mr. Wells merely opens the to-do with a modest, an over-modest. introduction. The ragbag. modest. introduction. The ragbag emptied out between the covers of this book, stands as the jottings of a general observation to which is added a good share of literary criticism. Here good share of literary criticism. Here are scraps of conversation, interrupted soliloquies, notes for future bookmaking, the odds and ends of literary and social appraisal and comment. It is amusing stuff. Much of it is clever. Some of it is wise. Now and then it is conspicuously forced and dull. Boon, or Bliss, or Wells, makes occasion here to have his full say about Henry James as a novelist. He works out a novel in the James manner. "I am convinced," say Boon, or Bliss, or Wells, "that James has one of the strongest, most abundant minds alive in the whole world, and he has the smallest penetration. Indeed, he has no penetration. He is the culmination of the superficial type," and so on. And this reminds one that about a year ago in his "Notes on Novelists" Mr. James, in the urbanity of manner and generosity of conception that mark his grifticians.

GERMAN-AMERICAN'S CONFES SION OF FAITH, By Kuno Francke, curator of the Germanic museum of Harvard University. New York: B.

furniture!" she protested.

taken from the Germans.

taken in charge by the French gov-ernment, to be cared for until the end

explained. They break many rules nowadays for the benefit of the sol-

the "bitter and ill-informed critipart in the propaganda set on foot by a group of German-Americans to ef-fect an embargo on arms and munitions of war, appears to have been the match of war, appears to have been the match that fired this train of bitter criticism and angry insinuation. What one gets out of this self-exposition is greatly to the glory of Mr. Francke. It sums to the fact that this man is now an American, having made a free-will choice of the United States as his home and his country. In this capacity, he is therefore under the highest moral objection to so cultivate his feelings. United States, and to support with his full power the aims and policies of its government. In reaching this point Mr. Francke makes it quite clear that his sympathies and hopes are with Germany, as against the allies. But when it comes to his duty toward his adopted country there is but one course for him to follow. To be sure, his discussion of "The Kaiser and His People" and "Gerand broke the one in this case. "The Kaiser and His People" and "Germany's Hope" is somewhat flamboyant in its praise of German superiority to all other nations. But his views on "Neutrality" are sound, and his consideration of "The United States as a Peacemaker" is neither emotional nor sentimental. On the contrary, it is practical, restrained and highly suggestive. The book is an admirable statement of the full duty of any people toward their adopted country.

phase of German philosophy from which, in his judgment, it has taken on its peculiar form and direction. Up to this point it has been Nietzsche alone this point it has been Nietzsche alone the brunt of training the German outlook upon a race of Teutonic supermen and of shaping German politics to the fulfillment kant that one must look, according to this writer, for an explanation of the German character, for an explanation of the German character are part of this book goes into the one took, according to the directions for the making on the one hand and on the other, a materialism that exalts concrete achievement, magnifes organ of the calculating man working the concrete achievement, magnifes organ of the calculating man working the concrete achievement, magnifes organ of the calculating man working the concrete achievement, magnifes organ of the calculating man working the concrete achievement, magnifes organ of the calculating man working the philosophy of Kant in its essential features merely. Prof. Dewey traces the concrete achievement of the concrete achievement, magnifes organ of the calculating man working the philosophy of Kant in its essential features merely. Prof. Dewey traces the concrete achievement of the philosophy of Kant in its essential features merely. Prof. Dewey traces the concrete achievement of the philosophy of Kant in its essential features merely. Prof. Dewey traces the concrete achievement of the philosophy of Kant in its essential features merely. Prof. Dewey traces the concrete achievement of the philosophy

Germany, its fate on the e gods of war. And when a gods of war. And when tain Them. By Ernest Harold Baynes. New York: E. P. Dutton &

side the war records for an hour or so in order to read what has already been done, and what you also may do, by way of active friendship toward the its admonitions to mankind the modwild birds of your neighborhood. In this substantial volume Mr. Baynes gives the sum of his many-sided experience in this substantial. The state of the sum of his many-sided experience in this substantial volume Mr. Baynes gives the sum of his many-sided experience in this substantial volume Mr. Baynes grant according to the prodigal.

PARIS, July 22, 1915

HE last stand among civilized peoples for the preservation of the old-time home is today be

minister of finance, recently, in explaining to the chamber the necessity

000, said "We are spending 150,000,000

reading of this surpassing French nation is engaged in a terrific

sun king" and later in Napoleon able to meet. An elaboration of this suggestive theme, more of explanation and illustration, would secure for it a larger reading than in its present form and interest of the larger reading than in its present form it is likely to receive.

THE OTHER BROTHER. By J. Hen-

terminating device to the various warmad rulers of that continent. This inyention is an amazing mechanical
where withal for ending war by destroying, from the vantage point of the sky,
every sort of war engine that exists. A
every sort of war engine that exists. A
every sort of glorified air craft fitted for as
as a unite flow.

"Red Cloud, the Indian has toiled into along which the Indian has toiled into a broad highway which he may safely a broad h

look upon the worth storm raging. According to Mr. Schoon-maker the monstrous movement is but another step in the northward is but another step in the northward march of Caesarism across Europe, a harch whose trail is marked by the triumphs of national freedom. When the many the property of the proper ence, and an ability to put that knowledge in print. His "plea for justice" slow held a great council—and history to the red man not only contributes an important historic addition to tribal Elizabeth Dryden here gives one many pictures of a new Paris, of a city strange to happy travelers and the loiterers of earlier days. Going about the familiar streets the writer finds walking out to meet her another spirit that has come over Paris and in dong to the streets of common sense marks the law which this young man finally lays.

We that the gives one many pictures of a new Paris, of a kind of glorified air craft fitted for askind of

things are going to be carried on hereafter, now that war has forever been put out of commission.

THE AMERICAN INDIAN IN THE UNITED STATES—PERIOD, 1850-1914. By Warren K. Moorehead, A. M., author of "The Stone Age in North America," etc. Andover, Mass.: The Andover Press.

As an explorer whose investion. greatest calamity ever brought upon their race." Complaints were made by the Indians, but while the government "was supposed to protect it, it did little

would be to read every page of the book's forty chapters, but in his sum-ming paragraph Mr. Moorehead de-clares that the welfare of the Indian depends upon the creation of a commission free of political bias; composed

been liberal.

SELECTED LIST OF BOOKS RE-

The following list, arranged by subjects, includes some of the latest additions to the Public Library. The lists which appear in this umn each Saturday are reprinted, at the end of the month, in the Library's Monthly Bulletin. Copies of this may

be obtained free at the library or will be sent by mail for 15 cents a year.

HK69-C39.

been liberal.

A woman who had had no news of her husband for many months lately went to the big department store where he had worked and said it would not be honest for her to continue to receive longer an allowance. "Oh, no; we will continue to pay it, because we feel sure your husband will come back," insisted the cashier.

While the military authorities have the continue to pay it, because we feel sure your husband will come back," insisted the cashier.

While the military authorities have While the military authorities have been exceedingly strict in refusing permission to the women of families to visit the soldiers in their camps, especially near the front, and have also refused to let the soldiers visit their

would seem to date almost normal. In Kaup. W. J. Machine Shop Practi France, excepting only those four within the German lines, statistics for the first six months of this year show but 2,011 fewer mariages than for the Sewing Machine. TJZ-Si6m. same period of last year.

But it takes more than government measures, more than money, to make a home. It takes life, it takes long years of patient endeavor and loving thought before this beautiful structure can be reared.

Early Dirigibles.

WHILE the military efficiency of the dirigible is a subject of contain the dirigible is a s

that the fathers of military age with four or more children may of right serve in the territorial army—that is, away from the fighting line. Yet, each day heads of big families fall at the

cents the quart by measure, and 8 do to keep their homes going? With at a stroke. What can these women all the best will in the world, they can machine practicable also made the

the war poverty. This is one of the reasons why so few well dressed or stylishly dressed persons are seen about the streets of the big French cities this year.

Likewise, the burden is heavy on the women who have no coldiers of the property of the streets.

the war, of course, possibly with the pick of husbands to the girl with the most money, but so many thousands of

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

ship companies have without exception helped keep the family of the soldier going. The French steamship companies running to United States and South American ports have even

cially near the front, and have also refused to let the soldiers visit their homes in any circumstances, the home has been considered in the question of marriages.

Wood. RJ-RZ-50m. tee on Forests. Fores 1912. 1913. RJK-C162. Bull, W. S. Money in Byrom. T. H. Modern of marriages. of marriages.

Any pair of sweethearts may marry by proxy, with the soldier perhaps in the trenches and the girl at home, fifty or a hundred or three hundred miles away. Many thousands of such marriages take place each month among not only the poor but the rich.

Some of these marriages are but putting in order common-law connections that existed before the war, and therefore have their moral side, and, let me say in passing, the standard of morality is high in France today.

Others of these marriages are but deathbed marriages in the hospitals.

Perhaps the most affecting are those where a fine, strong woman unites with Perhaps the most affecting are those Elementary Design, SIS-C745s.

The government is already beginning to try to lessen this sort of burdens.

The government is already beginning to try to lessen this sort of burdens, and the property with their disabilities. The alert government which has reduced the war to a business basis knows that without marriages there can be no now population, no new homes builded; and this question of the home and its maintenance is therefore viewed with more than sentimental eyes by the wisemen of the government.

With all these marriages, so encouraged since the war, their number would seem to date almost normal. In eighty-two of the departments of France, excepting only those four within the German lines, statistics for the first six months of this year show.

troversy among men interested in martroversy in progress as to the authorship or fatherhood of the device. The search for the beginning of the dirigible balloon makes it appear that efforts were made many years ago to produce a balloon that would be propelled by its own power, and that the names of several men who long ago passed away were associated with the enterprise. The idea was an old one, but great difficulties lay in the way of its practical expression until the incame into being. The same engine which made the automobile and flying dirigible possible.

The name of Count Zeppelin has come to be identified with the dirigible balloon, and an English writer recently said: "People in these days often get a good deal of credit for much that they have never done, and Count Zeppelin's claims as the inventor of the great were rich before the war or who be-longed to the petite bourgeoisie, that are enduring deep distress because of were invented as long ago as 1850 were invented as long ago as 1850one by H. A. Bell, an Englishman, and Petin."

> In the Bell airship the bag was egg shaped, with the larger diameter horizontal. That was a new idea in balloon shape and perhaps was the genesis of the often so-called cigar-shaped balloon which was the parent of the long cylindrical gas bag with ogival ends which is the distinguishing feature of the Zeppelins. Bell had no conception of an internal combustion engine which produces a maximum of power with a minimum of weight, so host-shaped car swinging helow turn it around, but could not bring the ship back to the starting place. It is said that other features which add to the claim that the Bell airship was the primitive Zeppelin were that Bell's ship had a metal frame as well as a metal rudder which took the form of a bird's tail

hird's tail.

At about this time M. Petin, a Frenchman who enjoyed a reputation as an aeronaut, was experimenting with a controllable and directable bal-loon. While the Zeppelin system em-ploys a number of independent inclosed gas bags, Petin sought to overcome the metal framework sixteen yards long

LAST STAND OF OLD-TIME HOME MADE BY WOMEN OF FRANCE CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF

French Government as a Housekeeper-Tremendous Sums Being Spent by the Government to Help Save the Home and Keep the Wolf From the Door While the Men Are at War-Nation Pulling Together-Food Prices Low and Government Won't Permit Speculation-Curious Result That a Poor Family Is Better Off Than in Times of Peace-Soldiers Receive Only 2 Cents a Day-Women Remain in Bombarded Homes.

bear in mind that it has valuable lessons to learn from the spirit, at least, that animates militarism. He demonstrates that peace must go to school to war in order to learn the great lesson of co-operation that lies at the roots of democracy. This rough outline of Mr. Schoonmaker's remarkable book does not at all convey an idea of the splendid quality of this study. To its high intellectuality are added a nobility of spirit and a power of eloquence that can be communicated only by a personal reading of this surpassing book.

BOON, THE MIND OF THE RACE, THE WILD ASSES OF THE DEVIL, AND THE LAST TRIMP. Being a First

It is the fortitude of these women which makes the life of the streets seem as much as usual to the visitor, so commonplace as to almost shock the stranger. In truth, all this aphas already been put upon a business parent sameness of the life of yester-York: George H. Doran Company.

A man continually in print must chafe where every home is touched by the went through the whole day to the dusk of evening like the hands of a

> the United States of eisewhele, even to their own rich colonies.
>
> All is, or was, a life of order. The roaming spirit of the English and the American, once so characteristic of the American, once so characteristic of the demands.
>
> It is a hard problem. The soldier is paid but 2 cents a day, a corporal 4 cents. It is impossible for them to French, gives way before the demands cents. It is impossible for them to Even today, with poverty staring so going. They haven't enough for them-

> Even today, with poverty staring so many families in the face, but few of the rented apartments, possibly occupied for the past five, ten or twenty years, in such cities as Paris, Orleans or Bordeaux, have been given up for cheaper ones. There are no more than the usual number of "to-let" signs in these cities.
>
> If you would understand how tenaciously the French women love and respect their homes, consider the reports that have been printed for these ten months concerning the civil population in the north of France, just south of the four provinces held by the Germans severe-looking person, smiled and said: severe-looking person, smiled and said:
> "We do not take the money of soldiers here. We are not that poor yet, thank God."

saving woman's problem, all the independent forces of the nation are turncoming human and giving of their say ings or of their wealth to the hundred and odd organizations for the succor minds one that about a year of concession that mark his criticisms, had a few things to say about the school of English novelists as whose masters they stand. It is the old quarrel as to whether a novel belongs to art or to the slip-shod and sprawling habit of life itself. The most that can be said about this book of parables, fables and farces is that it is amusing when it is not wearying.

move out of the provinces invaded by stayed, too, in the provinces invaded by stayed, too, in the provinces invaded by the Germans.

The case of one woman, duplicated by the thousand, came to the writer's attention. She lived at Crouy, a village of 1,500 inhabitants perched on the side of 1,500 in by one of the hundreds of bombs that daily fell about the place. She was so fat that she could not get into her own cellar, where her neighbors sought refuge during an extra heavy bombard-west "Whether go ways and leave ment to be sought the favor of their families. Only those who understand how dearly the French peo ple love money can appreciate

> May, forcibly removed the entire population, which was about to starve, over the Swiss frontier, whence they were ernment, to be cared for until the end of the war, or until the territory is reits soldiers and their dependents, giv-If you would understand how French wives love their husbands, who are a part of this home, read this curious story lately revealed in Paris through the Mont-de-Piete, as is called the mu-

With the country long since saved

in lieu of the flowing crape which all but the poorest wear, one of the curi-ous results of the aid furnished by the government has been to place certain of the poorer families in a better sit-uation than before the war. agents of that country as to the measuration than before the war.

This is particularly true where the wage-earner was a drinking man and used to bring but a part of his earnings home. Early last August the government set aside a daily sum of 25 cents for the wage interferes with the measures taken in Europe since the outbreak of war for the restriction of the sale of intoxicating liquors. By parliament the British government has been authorized to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors in those areas where their excepts for the war. these women have given their men to ings home. Early last August the govthe army, these husbands and sons who represent all they have in the world to live for: to observe with what in the said of their children.

used to bring out a part of his earnlings home. Early last August the govliquors in those areas where their exliquors in those areas where their exgestive. The book is an admirable statement of the following and group of the wives of soliders and to live for; to observe with what the government of the first compact, and perhaps too conficients of the wive of soliders and to live for; to observe with what the government of the first compact, and perhaps too conficients of the wive of soliders and to live for; to observe with what the government of the first compact, and perhaps too conficients of the wive of soliders and to live for; to observe with what the government of the first compact, and perhaps too conficients of the wive of soliders and to live for; to observe with what the government of the first compact, and perhaps too conficients of the wive of soliders and to live for; to observe with what the government of the world to live for; to observe with what the government of the world to live for; to observe with what the government of the world to live for; to observe with what the government of the world to live for; to observe with what the government of the world to live for; to observe with what the government of the world to live for; to observe with what the government of the world to live for; to observe with what the government of the world to live for; to observe with what the government of the world to live for; to observe with the said of the the world to live for; to observe with the government of the world to live for; to observe with the solidiers and to all credible reports greatly influence of shell and other war material.

It is really magnificent, the spirit, when the solidiers and to all credible reports greatly influence of shell and other war material.

It is really magnificent to all credible reports greatly influence of shell and other war material to all credible reports greatly influence of shell and other war material to all credible reports greatly influence of shell and other war material to all credible reports greatly influence of shell and other war material to all credible reports greatly influence of shell and other



BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT. A GREAT MANY OF THESE CHILDREN ARE SENT TO THE SEMINARY OF ST. SULPICE, WHERE THEY ARE ENROLLED AS PUPILS. .

(Copyright, 1915, by Underwood & Underwood

with the knife before cutting it.

of bread. Bread is the staple food of often a better diet. The price of bread has increased a cent a pound since the as the source of life and today among beginning of the war, but at that price it is cheaper than in the United States.

It is sold at the rate of 18 cents the four-pound, which represents about 35 What meat is to an English family, courts' worth of bread as sold in Amerbread is to the French family; and as it is baked to a delicious turn, it is er than in the United States, selling at

RESTRICTING THE SALE OF INTOXICANTS IN EUROPE

furniture, and she stayed on, with many of the other women of the town, be it noted, until the Germans finally, this thanksgiving throughout the United States by those millions of Americans was also restricted. There was a twobility in the men, were looked on with

part of this home, read this curious story lately revealed in Paris through the Mont-de-Piete, as is called the municipal loanshop.

A poor woman called at the loanshop and asked that she be permitted to pawn a five-franc piece. "But it is money," the clerk told her, "and we can't loan money on money."

The woman insisted that she be permitted to spend at least three francs on it, as she needed money, but didn't want to spend the coin she possessed. "My husband gave it to me just before he went away to the war, and it is the last souvenir I have of his love," she is nowadays for the benefit of the sol-dilet and the souvenir of the month of the control of the

liquors or the regulation of the sale of the liquor automatically closed the distilleries. Although the prohibition of drunkenness in Russia, Great Brittion was a war measure, a strong senain and France were questions of timent throughout France had developed before the war came on against the outbreak of the war. These restrictive measures, which were instiwill be made permanent and that when tuted less on moral grounds than to peace returns absinthe will remain in

In Germany the local authorities were

interested in the spread of temperance fold purpose in this measure, and perhaps the more important reason for the action of the government was that As news came from country after grain and potatoes would perhaps country of the adoption of measures urgently needed for food. Very licutting off or curtailing the serving of flery waters, some degree of exaggeration crept into the reports and into the but reports have come out that restrictions on the breather of the brea

Not many days ago the British foreign office published a summary of reports received from the diplomatic
agents of that country as to the measures taken in Europe since the temporary restrictions in times of dis-tress and danger of war. In Norway the sale of spirits has been limited to four days a week.

The prohibition of the sale of vodka

mate sum every year during the life of the widows, to the orphans and to the crippled of the war. dead and possibly 500,000 already crip-

averages yearly nearly \$175,000,000, going to 785,239 persons.

Including the civil population driven out of its four northern departments, t today is caring for approximately 3,000,000 women and 5,000,000 children, not counting the crippled soldlers. When it is considered that the gov-

Milk in Paris is better and sold at almost half the price of New York-6 cents the quart for the best bottled milk, the New York price for the latter ranging from 11 to 15 cents. this year as ever—salads 3 cents the head, cauliflower 5 cents the head, string beans 6 cents the pound, new potatoes 8 to 10 cents the pound, new potatoes 8 to 10 cents the quart.

The only two dear articles of consumption are sugar at 12 cents the pound, and meat at an average of 30 cents the pound, both of these articles

year for the maintenance of the families of the poor soldiers during the war and is contracting to pay an approxi-

from 20 to 25 cents the dozen, the nigher price of course prevailing in

being dear because of their consumption on a big scale by the army.

So much for what can be done the 25 cents a day provided by the government. It furnishes an indirect aid in case of the soldier being taken prisoner of war or killed in battle. In the first case, half his pay goes to the family, in the second, by a law voted August 31, an immediate aid, according to the rank of the dead soldier, is granted as follows: Soldler or corporal.

Non-commissioned officer.

Warrant officer or lieutenant.

Captain

Colonel

crippled for life, and the pensions paid to the widows and orphans of dead soldiers and officers are:

pled, it has begun to pay out immense

The newspapers which so proudly print the lists of the big families whose men are at war must too often regis-In one family the father, his two married sons and his three sons-in-law have all gone. That means six widows ternal combustion, or petrol, engine

nilk, the New York price for the latter only play at homemaking.

All kinds of vegetables are as cheap are well-to-do, that the government can help. They would not take the daily bread offered only to the poor, nor, also as a matter of pride, will they take advantage of the moratorium which permits the non-payment of rent. It is this class of women, those who

> and whose wives only may benefit by the government generosity, or the women who were widows before the 40 war, or the young woman clerks and 60 milliners who were too poor before the 50 war to attract husbands. Now they have little or no work. In the Mont-rouge section of Paris there are 1,600 such enrolled by one charity organizasuch enrolled by one charity organization. After the war what chance will the gas bag he mounted two prothese young women have to get married, to make homes for themselves?
>
> On the trial of this airship in 1850 This is one of the saddest aspects of the whole war—these young women one sees throughout all France, hardworking, earnest, so ardently desiring to do more than their half to found a family, and who must perforce go hus-bandless now despite the death, in the humanizing war, of the selfish finan-cial spirit which formerly guided the Frenchman looking for a wife.

young Frenchmen of marriageable age are under ground. France must wait for a new generation of husbands to be grown up before there will be ment cannot help here. It cannot bring the dead to life. It has been freely said that after the war the world would go mad with joy. This statement does not take into ac-It has been freely said that after the war the world would go mad with joy. This statement does not take into account, so far as concerns the French nation, the love of the home.

There can never be joy in France for another generation, what with the widows and the poverty and the sorrow of the unmarried, until new homes are built or until the home, as once understood, has perished. Meanwhile the women of France must go on play-